NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, April 15, 1663.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

orted in the WHELT HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the live people of the United States.

The attempt to take Charleston is for the t oned. The iron-clad fleet of Admiral Dupon nd the army of General Hunter have been with rawn to Port Royal. The experiment proved to hazardous. The batteries of the enemy at Sumter, Moultrie and Cummings' Point, and the obstruc mels, presented obstacles to formidable to be evercome by the force brought against them. By the arrival of the Arago from ston bar on the 11th inst. we learn these facts. The fire from the batteries was tremendous e condition of the Keckuk shows. She was fairly riddled through and through with highly ed steel shot, weighing a hundred pound each, furnished to the rebels by England. Our vessels fired in all only one hundred and fiftyone shots at the forts, while the latter struck the boats over five hundred and twenty times. The stroyed by the rebels in Coossw river, near Port Royal, on Thursday morning last, as before reported. She remained behind for special service under Colonel Hawley, who was acting as post commandant at Hilton Head while the forces were away. General Saxton, who was in command at Beaufort, sent for the Washington to make a reconnoissance around the island. In company with the gunboat Hale she went up the Coosaw river, was attacked by a rebel battery, which sent a shot through her magazine and blew her up. The crew were fired upon while attempting to escape, and several of them killed

We give still more interesting details from or correspondents to-day, as well as the comments of the rebel journals. It appears that Colonel Rhett was in command of Fort Sumter, Colonel Butler of Fort Moultrie, Captain Sitgraves of Fort Beauregard, Lieutenant Colonel Simkins of Battery Bee. Major Huger of Battery Wagner, and Lieutenant Lessene, with a detachment from Fort Sumter, of the battery on Cummings' Point.

Our correspondence from the Blackwater to-day gives an interesting account of the rebel advance upon Suffolk, the capture of several of our outposts, and the flight of the women and children The object of this attack is to prevent reinforcements from reaching Gen. Foster in his perilous position at Washington, N. C., and to cut off our forces at Suffolk from communication with Norfolk. which latter place no doubt the rebels intend 'to Invest. Intelligence reached Fortress Monroe on the 13th that the enemy had retreated four miles from Suffolk, and that the gunboats sent to Foster's assistance had succeeded in running the rebel batteries.

General McClernand took possession of the little town of Richmond, Miss., on the 30th ult., with a small force, driving the rebel cavalry from the place after two hours' sharp fighting.

It is said that skirmishing has been going on at Pairfax Court House between General Stahel's forces and the rebels since Sunday, without much result. There is no other news from Gen. Hooker's

RUBOPRAN HEWS.

The steamship City of New York, which left Q tenstown at midnight on the 2d instant, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. Her news is four days later than the advices of the Africa.

dents and the other to an assemblage made up for the most part of workingmen. He alluded briefly to the American war, and defended the policy of the English Cabinet in maintaining what he continues to term a strict neutrality towards the belligerents. He said that some Englishmen supported the cause of the North—others that of the South; but "it was not fitting or becoming that the British nation, as a nation, should take part in that contest," although the contending parties "sued them like rivals who sue a fair damsel" to do so.

The Lendon Post-the organ of Lord Palmer ston's government—expresses its editorial hopes that the rebels will have achieved their independence before the close of the year.

It was said that the Confederate government would not attemt to contract a fresh loan in Eu rope until the beginning of the year 1864.

Lloyd's (London) agent in Matamoros furnishes a detailed statement of the circumstances attend-ing the capture of the steamship Peterhoff by Admiral Wilkes. The agent was a passenger on the Peterhoff. He gives the position of the vessel at the moment she was brought to by a shot from the Vanderbilt, off Saint Thomas, and endeavors to show that she was in Danish waters when capturally ed. He asserts that the Peterhoff was a bona fidand honest trader, carrying a British mail, and that her seizure was in complete violation of the law of neutrals.

Our correspondent in London, writing on the 1st of April, states that the public mind in England was laboring under a strong excitement tending to a war with the United States, and tha the agitation in that direction was greatly increased by the reports which were published concerning the arrest of the Peterhoff. He hints that parties high in power in England wished for such a war, and says he has reason to believe that Palperston is in full accord with Napoleon as to a course calculated to injure, if not destroy, the American republic, Great Britain guaranteeing to the Emperor of France an unimpeded career in Mexico, so far as she is concerned, and her acquiescence in his taking a good share of Texas if

will help her accomplish such a work.

Our Paris letters corroborate this view of the case to some extent. They lead to the cone that Napoleon is a very doubtful friend at best.

The rebel cotton loan had collapsed to one per

cent premium on the 1st of April, and this quotation cent premium on the 1st of April, and this quotasion was berely maintained, notwithstanding the fact that the speculation engaged the active sympathy of all the British shipbuilders, shipowners, merchants and manufacturers, who are jealous of the resources of the United States, while they are making fortunes by building a fleet for and fur-nishing supplies to the rebels.

maning supplies to the rebels.

The London *Times* correspondent at Vicksburg
Miss., describes the rebel fortifications at the
place as being most formidable and elegant. H considers the town and works as almost in ble against the attacks of the Union troops. De-sertions from the federal army, he says, are ex-tremely numerous, while the rebels have a fine tremely numerous, while the rebels have a fine cavalry force, numbering twenty thousand sabres, under General Van Dorn, with which they intend, as the writer says, to run into Indiana.

Langiewics, the Polish leader, was still to

in the fortress of Cracow. He applied for leave to retire to England, but was refused. The latest reports say that the insurgent chiefs had given up the contest with Russis us hepeless. The Czar-promised reforms immediately after Langiewics was arrested; but it was said that Napoleon demands the complete independence of Polan England, France and Austria were likely to mai tain the freedom of the country, again

and Prussia, in a diplomatic Congress.

The National Assembly of Greece had deere Prince William George of Denmark King Greece, under the name of George the First. Prince George is the third child of Prince Christian of Denmark, brother of the Princess of Wales, and nephew of the King of Denmark. He was born on the 24th of December, 1845, and is a cadet

in the Danish navy.

M. Magne had resigned his seat in the Finance Department of the French Cabinet, in consequence of differences with M. Fould. Napoleon complimented him in a letter, and appointed him a Privy

Consols closed in London on the 2d of April at 92% a 92% for money. The Liverpool cotton mar-ket closed firm on the 2d instant, at an advance experienced on the previous day. Breadstuffs were active and prices steady. Provisions were very

In the State Senate yesterday a number of bills received their third reading, and many of them were passed. They were principally, though, only of a local or private character. Among re the bills in Soldiers' Home and the Soldiers' Rest, and those creating a Bureau of Licences in this city, relative to the New York city public schools, and in reference to deposits by savings banks in banks of issue in this and Kings counties. A favorable re-port was made on the bill authorizing the extenion of streets between Fourteenth and Thirty first streets to the North river bulkhead line resolution was offered—in effect similar to those nding in the Assembly-in favor of so altering estitution as to permit soldiers in the field to vote. The resolution was tabled. The New York city tax levy was ordered to a third read-

In the Assembly, among the bills passed were those providing relief for indigent families of soliers, amending the Excise law, the Appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments: in ref ssioners of deeds in this city, and amending the sot relative to the courts of this city. The bill to prevent frauds in the opening of our city streets was defeated. The Senate bill to improve the defences of our harbor was passed, with the important amendment making the sum to be appropriated one million of dollars, instead of half a million, as passed by the Senate. The Annual Tax bill was reported to the House.

MISCELLANDOUS WEVE

amship Ocean Queen arrived at this por yesterday from Aspinwall, with \$217,801 in tres ture and news from New Granada and Centra America. Among her passengers was a battalion of cavalry from California, numbering three hun-dred and thirty men. The New Granadian National Convention was occupied in revising the compact of Union. All the Central American States, except Costa Rica, are either engaged in

actual war or preparing for hostilities.

The Committee on Water Defences of the Harbor Defence Commission met yesterday, and privately gave Commodore Edwin A. Stevens a hearing in regard to the design and capacities of his celebrated floating battery, and also in regard to the sale of it which he proposes to the Commis-sion. It was decided to visit the battery and inspect it at an early day, when Mr. Stevens will

spect is at an early day, when Mr. Stevens will personally explain the details of its construction and operation. A large number of communications, containing plans and suggestions relating to the defence of the harbor, was submitted.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, an invitation from the Loyal National League, to attend the anniversary meeting of the uprising of 1861 in favor of the Union, at Madiana square, on the 50th instant was received. on square, on the 20th instant, was received. After a discussion on the subject, a vote was taken, which stood four to four, and the President decided that the invitation was not accepted. A resolution to appoint a committee to designate four suitable newspapers to advertise the proceedings of the Board was offered by Mr. Ely, and tabled. The

Board adjourned shortly after.

Comparative quiet reigned 'longshore yester-day, and the laborers, both white and black, re-

the disturbance of the day previous. The police are deserving of considerable credit for the efficiency displayed on this occasion.

The workmen in the copper shop of Messrs.

Brooks & Cummings, in avenue D, have subscribed thirty-four dollars and twenty-five cents towards the fund for the relief of the Irish sufferers. The flerings of the poorer classes are very liberal.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, be-fore Recorder Hoffman, Myron North pleaded guilty to an indictment for assault and battery, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. John Kelly was indicted for grand larceny, and after a trial the jury brought in a verdict for the minor offence of petty larceny. Sentenced to the penitentiary for six months. Thomas O'Brien was tried and convicted of grand larceny, in stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at \$400, from Wil-liam E. Demarest, in February last. Michael Coyle was tried and convicted of a similar offence, in stealing a chest of tea, valued at \$48 60, from No. 156 Bowery, in March last. Remanded for

Twenty-three bushwhackers, belonging m to Porter's gang, have been tried by military com-missions in Louisville, on the various charges of violating their oaths, horse stealing and murder, and sentenced to the Alton prison. One of them was condemned to be shot.

Judge William F. Bullock, of Louisville, is sp

ken of as an independent candidate for Governor of Kentucky, in opposition to Hon. Joshua F. Bell, the nominee at the late State Convention.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth, One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth

New York Volunteers, and the Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, for some time past doing duty is Washington, have orders to leave for some other ocality. Their places will be supplied by a brigude of Pennsylvania reserves.

The market for beef cattle roled duil and neavy this

week, and, as butchers early expressed their determine tion not to pay so high as last week's prices, sellers wer tion not to pay so high as last week's prices, sellers were compelled to grant a concession of 1/20. a 1/20. per pound on all kinds. The range of prices was from 81/20. a 1/20., the general selling prices 100. a 1/20., and the average price was about 101/20., or about 1/20. per pound on the average price, with fewer poor cattle off hand. Mileb cown sold all the way from \$25 to \$70, but mostly at \$35 a \$45. Celves were steady at about last week's prices, or 4/20. a 6/20. To. Bobs of course sold hower. Sheep and lambs were active, and about 250. higher. The best sheep brought 100. per pound. Prices varied from \$6 to \$10; but the majority of the sales were at \$7 at \$20. Swins were active for prices con feet 500 a \$50. Other kinds were dult at 4 ½c. a 5 ½c. for corn fed, and 4 ½c. a 5 ½c. for still fed. The total receipts were 5,002 beeves, 218 flows, 606 calves, 4,938 sheep and lambs, and

the railway shares were higher, Erie taking the lead.
Governments were quiet. Gold was west, and declined
5 per eatt, closing about 166%. Exchange was inactive,
and at the close was about 166 a 200. Money was easy;
eatt leans 5 a 6 per cept.

and 5 a 6 per cent. demand was limited for bre

alse of Admired Dupont's iron-clad spect, the resumption of active operations ainst that rebel stronghold. The door will doubtless be kept more closely guarded than heretofore against English blockade runners, with their "aid and comfort to the enemy;" but as the sickly summer season in a few with revisit the South Carolina scaboard cenclude that nothing but some overwhel Union successor in other quarters will secure the capture of Charlesson before the return of the malaria killing freets of autumn. Indeed it is broadly hinted in a leading abolition jour nal that the idea of a crushing spring campaign has been abandoned at Washington, and that probably our military operations, until the end of the summer, will be limited to pegging a little here and pegging a little there, as the occasion may invite or demand.

The failure at Charleston, together with

the failure at Vicksburg, to gain any decisive advantage over the has, at all events, put an end to the late confident expectations of the country in regard to a vigorous and decisive prosec of the war. A month ago it was abelieved that would open the way southward to the army of Gen. Hooker from the Rappahannock and the army of Gen. Rosecrans from Murfreen But now, while it is manifest that Gen. Rose crans, enveloped by rebel bands of guerillas on his flanks and rear, and with a powerful rebel army, well posted, in his front, is not in a or dition to advance, we are compelled to rely upon Gen. Hooker to move forward and turn the fortunes of war in our favor. The great disappointment, however, which we fear awaits us in Virginia is that when Gen. Hooker does advance he will find that the enemy have been playing upon him their old game of Manassas and Corinth, and that he will discover that while he has been waiting for the roads to dry a considerable portion of Lee's troops, in order to find useful employment, have been moved south ward to overwhelm by superior numbers the army of Gen. Foster in North Carolina, after the style of Harper's Ferry.

But Vicksburg and Charleston render all con-

ectures of impending operations on our side so very doubtful that they will probably be shaped more by the movements of the enemy than in pursuance of the combinations of the War Office, which invariably seem to be, when reduced to a trial, a lamentable budget of blunders. Meantime, as the terms of service of large numbers of our soldiers expire in May, their constrained inactivity at this time is to us utterly incomprehensible, especially in connection with the fact that not the first step has been taken to supply impending deficiencies East or West. President Lincoln has been invested by Congress with the dictatorial powers of a Casar; but he hesitates to use them. He is too modes entirely. If he could only pluck up a little o the spirit of a Casar, or a Napoleon, or of Oliver Cromwell, or of Old Hickory, he might play the Emperor, the Puritan or the dictatodsman with impunity for the time being while doing the great work of trampling this southern repetition in the dust. The country would support him. He would become the idol of the people. Why he hesitates and shrinks from using the great war powers with which he is invested, when upon their employment depends the success of his administration and the salvation of the country, we canno

It cannot be that President Lincoln has falle back upon the miserable, imbecile policy of James Buchanan—that most despicable alternative of handing this war over as a preci are now going on, this result appears to be in-evitable, or a condition of general anarchy worse than the most stringent despotism. The

people demand a vigorous and decisive war; they expect it; they expect the President to use his authority to secure this great object; and we must again earnestly admonish him that, failing to do his duty, with all the means required to do it thoroughly, he will be called to a strict account, and that thus, perhaps, before the close of his appointed term, he may be constitutionally set aside. The country is getting sick of the laboring mountain which only produces a mouse.

The Fight of Charleston Hast-or-Its Practical and Scientific Losson !-The extraordinary combat maintained last

week by eight small iron-clads, carrying stateer gans, with the innumerable batteries and power ful forts by which the entrance to Charles harbor is defended, is one of the most rem able events of the great rebellion, prolific asit has been in prodigles of various kinds Nothing like it is to be found in the whole history of naval warfare; and the fact that the attack was repulsed, and that the pigmy assailants were forced to haul off, does not de from the marvellousness of the encerprise, but only adds to the lessons which may be learned from the experiment, and which may be pro-Ated by in our future operations.

Let us look for a moment at the facts. Seven little turreted Monitors, each carrying two guns; another equally diminutive vessel, built on a different model—the Keckuk—and an armored vessel-of-war-the New Ironsides-carrying as many guns as all the rest combined, moved from their anchorage within the bar of Charleston on Tuesday, the 7th inst., and headed directly toward the city, with instructions to get into a good position to engage Fort Sumter. In en-deavoring to get into the desired position the propeller screw of the foremost of them became entangled in a rope nesting which the defendere had placed across the channel. This rendered the vessel entirely unmanageable, and for some time she drifted, without any motive power of her own, till at last she got extricated. The other vessels avoided being caught in the same trap. They looked about for another opening, but in wain. They could not get to the north of Fort Sumter without penetrating this network barri-cade; and to attempt that would have been to sender the whole fleet powerless. In this dilemma-they drew up against Fort Sumter at dis-tances ranging from three hundred to six hun-dred yards, and for half an hour maintained a most unequal contest against it. From Sumter Moultrie and three other powerful defensive works they were subjected to a concentric fire which would have sent to the bottom any fleet that ever breasted the waves ean. No less than three thousand five hun dred rounds were fired at them, which they could only return at the rate of one to twenty They fred in all just one hundred and fifty-o ds of ammunition, each vessel counting as fellows:-

The effect of their guns on Fort Sumter was

so destructive that if they sould have kept up the fight for an hour or two longer the rebel Ortress would have been rendered untenable. Now let us examine the result of the half

vere of the heaviest calibre and most ap atterns—the English alijes of the rebels plied them with some of their best ordu artillery practice was excellent, as is proved, by the fact that our nine vessels truck five hundred and twenty times, the favors being distributed as follows :-

All this at point blank range. And yet cokuk was the only vessel that was fatally lamaged by this terrific fire; and even she ed and torn as she was, with nineteen shots on the water line, had enough vitality fingship, and it was not till next morning that she sank in the waves. The New Ironsides was unmanageable all the day, refusing to answer her helm, and therefore she took no active part in the fight, discharging only one solitary broadside at Fort Monitrie. But the seven vessels of the Monitor pattern came out of the flery ordeal almost unscathed. The only injury sustained by them was by the indenting of the turrets of me of them to such an extent as to prevent their revolving.

What chance would a fleet of wooden were vesuals have stood in such a helt of fire and under such a weight of artillery, delivered at close quarters? Why, half a bundred ships ofwar, subjected to such a test, would have gone to the bottom or been blown up. And, there-fore, for all such purposes of offence, the wooden walls of England are of no more value than so many Roman galleys. The fight off Charleston barbor has seunded the knell of wooden war ships.

That fight is pregnant with other lessons. It thes us that vessels of the Monitor pattern are comparatively impregnable, and that no forts or defensive works can prevent their passage, if the channels remain unobstructed. If they could have been kept moving in a circle, as were the gunboats that captured the forte at Hilton Head, delivering their fire as they ed, they would not have been exposed to one tithe the risks they incurred while sta onary under the concentrated fire of three hundred guns. But there was no space for any such nanœuvre before Fort Sumter. Still, profiting by that lesson, they should in any future attack be kept moving up and down.

Looking over the whole field, what was the pivotal point on which the failure or success of the attack depended? Clearly it was the chan-nel obstructions. Against the guns of the forts the armor of the iron-clads might have been a complete defence; but, like Achilles, they were vulnerable in the heel. We do not see, however, why the same inventive genius that devised the Monitors cannot evercome the new lifficulty. We suppose it would not require any great exercise of mechanical skill to struct a machine by which grappling icons might be thrown out from the mouth of a mortar one or two bundsed yards ahead of a vessel and then drawn in by the capstan, thus getting rid of torpedoes and all similar obstructions. We have no doubt that some such plan will be levised and put into execution, so that our nitor, may have another chance at Charles

We may sum up the practical and scientia lessons imparted by this extraordinary coutest

thus:-The attack on Charleston have been delayed until the rebels had time t render the city as impregnable as nature art could make it. When it was made not than a score of Monitors should have been cur ployed. Fortifications are of no avail against Monitors if the channel is clear. In future ope rations there must be means employed for clearing out obstructions. The harbor of New York may, with the aid of half a dozen Monitors at Sandy Hook, be made absolutely unap proachable to all hostile fleets. And, finally, wooden war ships, except intended for piratical ourposes, like the Alabama, or to overtake such t-footed corsairs, are entirely behind the age. These are the leading principles, practical and cientific, to be deduced from the conflict off the harbor of Charleston.

Our Relations with England in Ticklish Condition-The Duty of Presi-

We have four days later intelligence from England by the City of New York from a which it will be seen that Lord terston, in a speech at Glasgow, reite-his disgusting and hypocritical professions of strict neutrality between the United and the Southern Confederacy. His one side. In a previous audacious speech, delivered in the House of Commons, March 27, in the debates about the Alabama, in which the government was assailed for ce at the violation of the neutraliits connivat ty laws in the interest of the Southern coaled-racy, and to a 're prejudice of the United States, the Premier stoutly denies the accusation. He says the law requires an affidavit before the good rnment can act, that Mr. Adams was unals to to furnish this, and that if the Alabams, thes efore, had been seized without it the governa sent would be liable to an action resulting in heavy costs and damages. But when did the British government ever scruple to violate the spirit, if not the letter, of any law, national or international, that comflicted with its-intenests? We have nothing to do with the neutrality laws of England. We hold the government responsible for the violation, or connivance at the vielation; of international laws. It is a cause of war, and whether we shall make it so is as agrestion of convenience and opportunity.

There can be little doubt that the Prime

Minister and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. East Russell, have been privy all along to the building of war vessels for the Consederate States; but there are none so blind as these whe do not want to see, and none so deaf author who wish not to hear. They are violating the spirit of the neutrality laws in permittingsa pected vessels to leave port before the honesty is determined. They want the rebeis to obtain a fleet by degrees, because it will assist in achieving their independence and in permanently dividing the sountry—the foregone conclusion on which John Buil has set his heart. Hence, too, the British govern encouraging the Confederate loan, which is to which cannot be delivered, and is not under the control of the British government. This is a fraud and a juggle. The cotton may be confiscated by our government, for which there is a precedent in point. About a year ago Mr. Belmont, agent in New York of the Rothschilds, claimed a large quantity of tobacco at Richmond as belonging who have a monopoly of its sale under the laws of France. But Jeff. Davis insisted that the preperty belonged to Belmont himself, a naturalized citizen of the Northern States, and accordingly confiscated it. Now there is no reason why our government cannot follow the example thus set, and confiscate the cotton which is the basis of an illegal loan.

Meantime, as the language of Lord Palmers ton is of a very unaccommodating, not to say of a menacing nature—language in which he warns us that we are playing "a dangerous game" with England, which " has a great tendency to endanger the friendly relations existing between the two countries." and that be hopes it will not be carried further-Congress together, in extra session, to consider what measures ought to be adopted in the event of a collision with Great Britain. The Prime Minister not only insinuates a threat, but ostentatiously refuses, without being asked, to consent to such alteration in the neutrality aws as would render them effective, though he dmits that, interpreted literally, they are wholly impotent. The tone of the speech of the Solicitor General was equally combative, and a violent tirade was made by Mr. Fitzgerald ching the capture, by Admiral Wilkes, of the British steamship Peterhoff, on a lawful voyage to Matameros, which the speaker regards as a second Trent affair. The London press, too, are fierce on the subject. The Shipping Gazette urges that, as a portion of the cargo was French property, the Emperor ought to unite with the English government to "compel a re-spect for neutral rights." The London Times states that the law officers of the crown had declared the selgure illegal, and that the Wood India squadron would be ordered forthwith to protect the trade with Mexico from a repetition of a similar preceeding; and that meantime a the Peterhoff, which will be probably complied with on the part of the American gov with as much promptitude as was exhibited in the Trent affair.

There is thus danger ahead, and a bright lookout ought to be kept for breakers. Let the national legislature be convened as soon as possible. Mr. Lincoln, it is true, has authority to Issue letters of marque; but that is an act of war, and he has no legal and constitutional power to make or, declare war without the direct and specific authority of Congress in each case. Besides, it is essential that there should be unity and energy in such a contingency, and that the le-gislative branch of the government should cooperate with the executive, in order to give the war all the moral force necessary to its success. Let Mr. Lincoln, therefore, at once summer once summon Congress to assemble as seen as the Capital in ready. Lord Palmarston is, perhaps, playing a game of bluff, and his speech, after all, may amount to nothing, unless so far as it shows that "the galled jade winces" under the hash of public opinion, and that, fearing our heatility, he endeavon to avert it by false pretences and empty, vague threats. But it is the duty of the President to be prepared for the worst, and not to be taken by surprise. Let Co with him the responsibility of a war with England, if such a cou

The Watering Places This Se finter does not exhibit the slight on to linger in the lap of spring this yes the contrary, he has pleared off without waiting till the let of May. The ski right and blue, the surchine warm and go Already the trees begin to bud, the bi Already the trees begin to bud, the bird sing, and the early flowers peep out aw but timidly, as if half districting this weather. Before many weeks more we, all be packing our trunks for the wate places. Just at present we are all tryin make up our minds which rearal retreat to h with our patronage. Shall we go to Lebt Springs, or to the Kaatskill Mountains, o little Manchester, on the Grean Mounta Or, forsaking these deep, cool shades for place, shall we sojourn at Newport, Saratos Long Branch? Nature and the hotel kee are busily preparing all these places for summer visitants, and, judging by present pearances, they will be more crowded this s ner than ever before. Certain of the administration organ

Certain of the administration organs are ouncing that there will be no more fighting by consequence until next fall. As the any consequence until next fall.
organs are paid by the War Depar grind out what tune Secretary S we are bound to believe them. othing to do, then, during the sur but to enjoy our offum, cum as mu as is possible under the circums have not taken Vicksburg, nor Chr Richmond, and, as the country bumpkin as Daniel Webster, when told that the great or great empire, and must take th reat empire, and must take things ome. By and by we may find an i Casan or Napoleon among our gene canting Cromwell among the radical and then the change from a republic to an pire will follow, as in ancier fur niente. The plan for the summer or reliefs." After pegging sway the tim shells of the occase we may encounter a ten-inch-affairs from a rebel craiser. In point of view Newport and Long Branch interior rivals.

ally considered; it has been a great benefit many shrewd individuals. Newly rish peo-crowd our Opera House, crowd Rifth a nue, crowds the Central Park drives, will crows the watering places. It against a militonaire or two on every blo The shoddy, the gan contract, the army t and the gold nambling asistooracy is evider in the ascendant. The former leaders of in lon are supplinted by new se magnificently at the fashionable | summer: Indeed, we venture the Secretary Seward in Washington to prevent o of the Cabinet along with him. Stanton and H leck have nothing to do; for, although we he stance, or in North Carolina and may be i to take care of itself. Probably it won be much more efficient if S Hallack were to what they do not understand. Ch ceased to take any action in regard to finances, and may as well be relieved dur the dog days. Since the check or repuls Fort Sumter Secretary Welles is more be than ever, and should: be allowed to vacation and comb his long beard in peace Consequently we see nothing to prevent the President's inviting this quartette of incomptents to spend their time with him at some watering place until fall. We have gained nothin by their presence at Washington, and shall instruction of their absence. Turning them of to grass for a while may put some the instruction of the control of them. If the President will take his choice of the half dozen localities already mentioned and permit us to publish his decision, he-greatly oblige the flabionable world. Of coeverybody will go where the President and everything depends upon his sal Since an emptre seems to be inavitable, we may as well pass the intervening months agree ably, without crying too much over spills milk or aggraphing ourselves by the second milk or aggravating ourselves by the reflects that the republic might have been mored if administration had gone to work in the rig way, and not divided its attention between the contract of irrepressible negro, the next Pro

Important from Hoxico-The Pro

The latest advices received from Mer go to show that the French troops ly fortified and defeaded by a large as well conditioned force, they may find it lange sible to reduce. Sickness, is decimating it sible to reduce. Sickness, is decimating a ranks of the French army, and General Fachas written to the Emperor for moss trees All these circumstances, taken into consider expedition to Mexico, Far from having as y bivouseked in the Halls of the Montesumas, th are still unable to capture Puebla. Decided Napoleon the Third is fast coming to grief this Maxican entemprise of his. If he pers much longer we fear that he will not lose all the soldiers emberhed in it. that he will be in danger of having tory affix to his name a soubriquet not honorable as that of "the Little Corpora te of his Moxican exp little Cortes." As he has not co Moxico, and the prospects of his over do are daily becoming less, he cert Cortes; but he has at least made the atte